

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
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KCNA: SR-71 'INFILTRATED' NORTH ON 2 OCT

KCNA Account

SK022243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors again sent the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air space of our country east of Kosong to let it commit espionage against the northern half of the republic, flying above the coastal sea off Sosura, the northernmost tip of North Hamgyong Province from 15 hours 6 minutes to 13 minutes October 2.

The U.S. imperialist bellicose elements infiltrated spy planes into the air space of our country on as many as 11 occasions since they carried out a smear campaign threatening and vilifying us by faking up what they called "missile attack incident" after committing espionage by sending a spy plane into other's air space.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are becoming more unscrupulous in their military provocations against us while bringing in F-16 fighter-bombers into South Korea and staging a war exercise resembling a real war almost every day, thereby leading the situation in our country to the brink of war.

This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are running about to start another war of aggression in our country.

It is entirely thanks to our patient efforts that peace is maintained in Korea, though the new war schemings of the U.S. imperialists have gone to an extremely dangerous stage today.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight into the realities and promptly stop all their hostile military actions encroaching upon the sovereignty of our country.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly know that if they persisted in their reckless military provocations against the northern half of the republic, deaf to our repeated warnings, they would be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from that.

KCNA Cites Foreign Media

SK031216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. paper GUARDIAN September 16 commented on the U.S. imperialist's infiltration of high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 into the territorial air of our country and fabrication of the "incident of North Korean missile attack", according to a report.

Recalling a "statement" of the U.S. State Department that the United States would continue sending the plane and take whatever measure for the safety of the pilots and plane if necessary, the paper said that it was a very dangerous warlike statement.

This indicates that the United States is inventing a pretext for future action against the northern half of the Korean peninsula, it noted, and further said: It is an open secret that the United States infiltrates a plane into the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Even if the DPRK had actually fired at the U.S. spy plane intruding into her territorial air, it would be entirely legitimate and accord with international law. We do not believe that the DPRK fired a missile nor doubt the assertion of the DPRK that "the so-called missile attack of the DPRK is a baseless fabrication aimed at misleading public opinion and justifying the war policy of the Reagan administration." Even Senator Goldwater said he did not believe the attack.

The paper went on: We think the "missile attack incident" was cooked up by the U.S. administration. This corresponds with its plan to justify the huge military outlay. It noted that this alluded to the United States' possible concentration of armed forces against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It said: The recent "missile attack incident" means that the United States is further aggravating the tension in this region. We should not forget even a moment that when the Reagan administration regards "time as matured" it may provoke a new war in Korea.

The left and progressive forces of our country should keep their eyes on the plan of the White House against Korea and demand that the United States stop infiltrating a spy plane, withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and leave the Korean people to settle their unification question by themselves.

A recent issue of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA in a commentary titled "U.S. Imperialist's False Propaganda About U.S. Reconnaissance Plane" recalled that the U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 into the territorial air of the DPRK and invented the "incident of missile attack by the North" and denounced the U.S. imperialists for making desperate efforts to aggravate the tensions in Korea and provoke a new war with the incident as a pretext.

The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar published a commentary titled "Aggressors Showed Their Cloven Hoof" and Malagasy radio and television an article commenting on the "Incident of Missile Attack by the North" clamoured about by U.S. imperialism. [Passage as received]

#### NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. MILITARY AID PROGRAM

SK040714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 3 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 4 October commentary: "Criminal Act Which Instigates Confrontation"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. authorities have decided to deliver aircraft parts and other military equipment worth \$110 million to the South Korean puppets. This measure, an official concerned at the U.S. Defense Department said, is aimed at having the U.S.-made aircraft and various kinds of military hardware held by the South Korean puppet Armed Forces available for use at any time.

This is a criminal maneuver in which the U.S. imperialists are accelerating war preparations by reinforcing the puppet armed forces' equipment and by enhancing its combat capabilities, and are instigating the South Korean military fascist elements into a confrontation against us.

The U.S. imperialists have increased the puppet troops' armed might and are modernizing and reinforcing their military equipment in order to hold South Korea as their colony and military base forever and further annex all of Korea. They also have accelerated reinforcing the might of the South Korean puppet Armed Forces so they can be used as a shock brigade to carry out modern aggressive warfare. Last year alone, the U.S. imperialists delivered numerous kinds of modern lethal weapons and military equipment to the South Korean puppets. Since the emergence of the present government, such reinforcing of military power has become more undisguised.

Under the pretext of assistance and fulfilling commitments, the U.S. imperialists have offered the puppets a huge amount of military sales credits and various kinds of combat and technological equipment and have reinforced the puppet armed forces. They recently introduced F-16 fighter-bombers into South Korea and speeded up the scheme to deploy new medium-range missiles and neutron bombs, thereby exposing their bellicose and aggressive nature.



They are raving that the offer of the aircraft parts and equipment for South Korea will contribute to the foreign policy and security of the United States. The United States is located thousands of miles across the ocean from the Korean peninsula and no country is going to encroach upon U.S. territory. The U.S. imperialists' delivery of aircraft parts and war equipment to the South Korean puppets is not at all related to U.S. security. It is a fabrication to justify their military occupation of South Korea and their aggressive war policy of playing with fire in Korea. Such allegations convince no one. The U.S. clamor about security and diplomacy will only serve as new evidence of its breathing new life into the dying puppets, who have been denounced and rejected by the people, and will only expose the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, who are desperately trying to stave off the crisis in its colonial rule and are embarking on the path of military adventurism.

It is the very real intention of the United States to reject as worthless the smokescreen of a human rights policy which they once advocated, and to make the fascist clique of murderers play with fire by openly supporting it and giving it lethal weapons for war.

Today, tension has been heightened and the situation in Korea has been aggravated because the U.S. imperialists have strengthened their policy of aggression and war while occupying South Korea and instigating the puppets. The U.S. policy of aggression and war cannot be compatible with the aspirations of the Korean and the world's peace-loving peoples who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the United States really wants peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, it should verify it with facts. It should also stop instigating the puppets to military adventurism by giving them lethal weapons and equipment and should take its hands off intervention off Korea. Otherwise they will receive even greater denunciation and rejection from the Korean and world's people as haughty and insolent aggressors, supporters and accomplices of butchers of human rights.

#### NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS CHON'S ARMY DAY SPEECH

SK031353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 2 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October commentary: "Bellicose Nature Which Has Been Completely Bared"]

[Text] On 1 October, the South Korean puppets conducted a so-called ceremony marking Armed Forces Day at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul. Similar ceremonies were held in each provincial area. At the Seoul ceremony, in which the leaders of the puppets organizations and military -- including the traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- took part, a frantic military parade took place. Even more, there was a combat exhibition resembling an actual war, including parachute-jumping. The ceremony, far from being a function, was a war racket which revealed the lunacy of the bellicose elements, and it was an expansion and prolongation of various military exercises that were recently held one after the other, such as the naval exercise, the "Ssangyong '81" exercise for homeland reservists, and the Civil Defense Corps exercise.

At this power-reeking ceremony, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored in a so-called speech, which was an instigation of war, inspiring confrontation between the North and South and filled with malicious intent and antagonism against us. Highly praising the puppet armed forces, a disgraceful mercenary army employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he inspired their zeal for war. Moreover, he slandered us by speaking about communization by force and so on. He called for giving the greatest priority to security and confrontation through strength. He continued to babble that utmost efforts should be directed to nurturing military, economic and political strength in preparation for a test of strength.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's speech brought into bolder relief the true color of a foolish advocate of strength and bellicose element who seeks a way out through war and adventures. And it was a vivid exposition of the wicked intention of the puppets to promote North-South confrontation, under the criminal slogan of security, and to recklessly take the road to war. In a nutshell, it was the most undisguised expression of their policy of "reunification by destroying communism" which they have recently clamored about.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan was shameless enough to embellish on his advocacy of a policy of strength as if it were a step for peace. However, the policy of confrontation through strength is not related to peace at all. It would only result in disturbing peace and aggravating the tense situation in Korea.

At the time when we are advocating the removal of the military confrontation between the North and South, easing the tense situation, leaving the existing systems in the North and South, intact and realizing national reunification by forming a confederal state so as to maintain and consolidate the peace in Korea and resolve the Korean question in a peaceful way, they rave that acts thwarting the people's aspiration and desire for peace and reunification by bayonets, increasing military capabilities and kicking up rackets of war exercises are all aimed for peace. This is idle talk and will convince no one.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's call to nurture military, economic and political strength is just aimed at introducing the military equipment and U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital reinforcing the military fascist terrorist rule and accelerating war preparations.

The lunatic bellicose function and the speech by the puppet traitor on the so-called the armed forces day in Seoul vividly showed the false and deceptive nature of his clamoring about peaceful reunification, dialogue and the mutual visits.

The anticommunist confrontation and war policy cannot be compatible with the peaceful reunification. They clamor about dialogue and reunification, because, behind such slogans they are going to further accelerate their efforts toward war and adventure against us it is not accidental that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has inspired the confrontation through strength and has further run wild in war rackets.

Doing this is an expression of a sense of crisis felt by the puppet clique, rejected and wholly isolated at home and abroad.

Recently antigovernment struggles rejecting the barbarous rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and calling for social democratization, were continuously staged in South Korea. The puppets, who went abroad to beg for money, returned home in the face of protest and denunciation of the peoples of those countries they visited. That the puppets cried out about the difficult situations at home and abroad and encouraged confrontation by slandering us was a last-ditch effort of those who are trying to find a way out of such a deadend.

Displaying military strength and staging anticommunist commotions, they are aggravating tension and, at the same time, are trying to threaten the South Korean people, who are rising in antigovernment struggles. Intensifying their war preparations under the pretext of security, the puppets on that day babbled as if the war preparations were for the nation and people. This is an absurd sophistry and hypocrisy.

If he really looks to the interests of the people, how can he be so frenzied about preparations for fratricidal war? If a war erupts among the nation, only the Korean people will be the victims. There is no doubt about that.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's prattling about the so-called security under disguise of a measure for the nation and people is, from beginning to end, intended to benefit the alien aggressive forces. As is well known, while pursuing their aggressive ambition toward Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the military buildup for the U.S. troops and the puppets in South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries, taking advantage of U.S. strategy in Korea, are in a hurry to undertake another military invasion of South Korea and are trying to give a vast amount of aid of a military character to the puppets.

Babbling treacherously and absurdly that South Korea is a bulwark of defense for the United States and Japan, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique volunteered to play the role of a military tool for the United States and Japan and pledged to faithfully perform this role. The puppets' so-called policy of giving top priority to security is a result of alien forces' aggressive policy towards Korea and of the policy of anticommunist confrontation of the fascist military elements executing it.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer who iniquitously massacred South Korean people, including the citizens of Kwangju, by mobilizing the puppet army under the orders of the U.S. imperialists, and he is not qualified to speak about the nation or people. No matter how beautifully he may embellish himself in the name of the nation, he can never cover up his sordid nature as the traitor and as enemy of the nation who supplies the alien aggressive forces with cannon fodder.

The fascist military elements, in exchange for their ignominious role of perpetrators for the alien forces' division and war policy, are trying to achieve long-term power under the protection of the aggressors.

The puppets' war racket is an intolerable criminal act of selling off the nation and of betraying the people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's anticommunist confrontation line on the basis of strength, which forsakes the people and runs counter to the people's will, will bring it nothing but hasten its destruction. One who enjoys playing with fire is bound to die in the flames.

#### ARTICLE SCORES CHON'S INAUGURATION PROMISES

SK031600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- An article of NODONG SINMUN Friday stripped bare the criminal false "commitments" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan making a mockery of and deceiving the people.

The article reads in part: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan outstrips his predecessors not only in fascist repression and flunkeyist treacheries, but also in fooling and deceiving people. It was not long ago that he clawed his way to the throne of the puppet president. But he has let out a long string of "commitments" such as "realisation of a society of justice," "building of a democratic welfare society," "building of a society where the people are equally well off" and "liberation from three sufferings."

But his "commitments," as were the cases with his predecessors, are no more than hypocritical slogans for misleading people.

Suffice it to recall his "commitment" of "liberation from three sufferings" which he made at his inauguration as puppet president. The "liberation" of the compatriots from "poverty" is a main point of the so-called "liberation from three sufferings." Traitor Chon Tu-hwan blared that he would "bridge over" the economic crisis for someone's "liberation" from "poverty." But the South Korean economy has been riddled more hopelessly by the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

In this "commitment," the traitorous puppet talked big about the "relief of the poor" and "liquidation of unemployment." But, now in South Korea, "the absolute poor" exceeding 6.6 million are waiting for an urgent relief at the bottom of destitution.

Still more ridiculous is "liberation from political repression and abuse of power" trumped by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.



As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a fascist hangman and human-butcher without an equal in history. Take the abuse of power, for example. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a "power" robber who, as a mere major general, elbowed out many senior generals by abusing power and then ousted the incumbent puppet president at the point of the bayonet to seat himself at the highest post of power.

The traitorous puppet also came out with the slogan of "liberation from war." In a nutshell, this "commitment" also is a naked lie.

He not only entreated his master not to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, but also committed the treacherous act of signing an aggressive and country-selling document on leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base for ever.

Crying for "unification by prevailing over communism," "certain victory at the initial stage of war" and even "destroying communism," he continues bringing destruction weapons from the United States and stages a war exercise every other day, as it were, under simulated conditions of his cliques invasion of the northern half of the republic, inciting war hysterics.

The danger of war has grown still further in our country after traitor Chon Tu-hwan grabbed power. His rigmarole of "liberation from war" is, to all intents and purposes, a deceptive slogan for concealing his true colour as a U.S. imperialist's tool of war and warmaniac. All the "commitments" trumped by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are sham. He committed, too, grave crimes to win the favour of the people by these commitments."

As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan stays in "power," the South Korean people cannot shake off the yoke of fascism and poverty. The South Korean people will surely overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

#### SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN

SK041435 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1308 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] PFC (Yi Sang-il), 25, of the machinegun section, weapons platoon, 3d Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, 6th Division, V Corps, of the South Korean puppet army has defected to the northern half of the republic in pursuit of a true life. He hails from (Umnae)-4 dong, Chilgok-Myon, Chilgok County, North Kyongsang Province. Expressing joy over the fact that his long-time dream to come to the socialist fatherland has come true. He said as follows: Born to a poor family and being a middle school graduate, I could not land a stable job. Going from place to place, I was engaged in hard labor such as delivering petroleum and setting up electric poles. With my father and mother sharecropping for wages and myself doing hand-to-mouth work, the three of us worked like horses, only to maintain a substandard life. Life became harder after traitor Chon Tu-hwan came to power. He babbles about building a democratic welfare state and freeing the people from the three sufferings. This is merely a fraudulent tactic he has employed to conceal his nature as one who opposes national reunification even at the cost of the country and who has massacred his fellow countrymen. With each passing day, the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer.

I was drafted into the puppet army last June, and deployed to a frontline unit, about 10 km away from the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). In addition to such sufferings as war exercises forced on me by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the fascist military discipline, it was hard to put up with maltreatment from superiors of those who, like me, are from poor families and joined the army at an older age than their colleagues. Through such a life, I came to harbor grudges against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is a fascist murderer, a splittist and a quisling, and South Korean society in which the rich become richer and the poor poorer. The more I had grudges in my mind, the bigger my dream about the North grew.

I had known, through radio and people who knew what the North was like, that the North is a people's paradise where Marshal Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation, who is respected by the people and whose name is well known to the world -- manages state affairs and where everyone is equal and well off.

Since being placed on the frontline, I came to know well about the splendidly developed North and the happy lives enjoyed by soldiers who had defected to the North. This helped cement my determination to defect to the North.

Having deserted the unit and arrived at the MDL after 4 or 5 days, during which I was deprived of proper food and sleep, I defected to the North.

Yi Sang-il, who has resisted the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terror rule and has come to the socialist fatherland, is greatly moved by the compatriotic hospitality accorded him by the people in the northern half of the republic.

PRESS MARKS OCTOBER RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY

SK021014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- Papers here October 1 carried editorial articles upon the lapse of 35 years since the October popular resistance which holds a shining place in the history of the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

NODONG SINMUN in an article headlined "Struggle of South Korean People for Independence, Democracy and Reunification Will Surely Be Crowned With Victory" says: The October popular resistance was an anti-U.S. national salvation resistance against the U.S. imperialist's policy of colonial enslavement and their stooges' treacheries and for the country's reunification and independence and a resistance against fascism, and for democracy to oppose the fascist tyranny of the U.S. "military government," establish a democratic government and carry out democratic reforms.

The just demands cried for by the resistance fighters, shedding blood in the days of October, have not yet been realized though 35 years have passed since then and the situation is going from bad to worse. This is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their stooges' treacheries.

The paper goes on: Today the United States is ever more shamelessly trying to maintain and strengthen its colonial rule over South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, backing and wirepulling the "yusin" remnants, staged a bloodbath against the South Korean people demanding democracy and reunification after the "October incident," trumped up the new military fascist "regime" and installed such a butcher of the nation as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at its head. This is one more biggest crime committed by them against the Korean people. [as received]

The United States is maliciously scheming to create "Two Koreas" at any costs and start a new war in Korea, using the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors as a shock force. The United States was and is an aggressor trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people, a criminal manipulating the fascist rule and massacre in South Korea and the very one imposing the tragedy of division upon our nation and jeopardizing peace in the Korean peninsula.

The colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea is further strengthened due to the treacheries of such stooges of imperialism as traitor Chon Tu-hwan.



The Chon Tu-hwan group, which received the "two Koreas" script from the master, opposes the realization of our fair reunification proposals including the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. It is frantically crying for North-South confrontation internally to freeze the division and peddling the "mutual visits proposal" externally in a bid to get support for its criminal "two Koreas" policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is also serving the war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, leaving South Korea without hesitation as a theatre of the aggression troops, a military base, an armory and powderkeg at the demand of the master and is mobilizing all the manpower and material resources for war preparations with a cry for "destroying communism." The Chon Tu-hwan group is also tightening a tieup with the Japanese reactionaries.

Chon Tu-hwan is, indeed, a traitor to the nation with whom our nation cannot live under the same sky.

To establish national sovereignty and live a genuine life in a new democratic society, as desired by the October resistance fighters, the South Korean people must force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group and achieve democracy and reunification. The struggle of our people for independence, democracy and reunification is a just one which no one can arrest.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the times, immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along their aggression troops and destructive weapons and wash their hands of the Korean question. The Chon Tu-hwan group must apologize for its crimes against the country and the nation and step down from "power."

MINJU CHAOSON in an article titled "South Korean People Will Surely Win Victory in the Struggle for National Dignity and Sovereignty" stresses that the South Korean people will make a clean sweep of the aggressors and traitors and accomplish the historic cause of independence, democracy and reunification without fail.

#### PRC ENVOY HOSTS PARTY MARKING FOUNDING DAY

SK020409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to our country Lu Zhixian arranged a cocktail party on the evening of October 1 at his embassy on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Comrade So Chol, Vice-Premiers Chong Chun-ki and Kim Kyong-yon, and Kim Kwan-sop, Cho Myong-nok, Hyon Chun-kuk, Chang Chol, Kim Chae-suk, Fan Su-kil, Yi Hu-kyom, Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also invited.

Toasts were made by Ambassador Lu Zhixian and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki. The cocktail party passed in a friendly atmosphere.

#### CCP PROVINCIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS DPRK

SK040954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA) -- The Liaoning provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Zhang Xinchun, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, left Sinuiju on October 3 for home.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, toured Pyongyang and Nampo and inspected the Korea-China Friendship Taekam cooperative farm and other places.

KCNA REPORTS YE JIANYING PROPOSAL TO TAIWAN

SK021550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (KCNA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, in an interview with XINHUA on September 30, on the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification, according to a XINHUA report.

Noting that on New Year's Day 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a "message to the compatriots in Taiwan," in which it proclaimed the policy of striving to reunify the motherland peacefully. He said: Now, I would take this opportunity to elaborate on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification:

- 1) In order to bring an end to the unfortunate separation of the Chinese nation as early as possible, we propose that talks be held between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang of China on a reciprocal basis so that the two parties will cooperate for the third time to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. The two sides may first send people to meet for an exhaustive exchange of views.
- 2) It is the urgent desire of the people of all nationalities on both sides of the straits to communicate with each other, reunite with their relatives, develop trade and increase mutual understanding. We propose that the two sides make arrangements to facilitate the exchange of mails, trade, air and shipping services, and visits by relatives and tourists as well as academic, cultural and sports exchanges, and reach any agreement thereupon.
- 3) After the country is reunified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its armed forces. The central government will not interfere with local affairs on Taiwan.
- 4) Taiwan's current socio-economic system will remain unchanged, so will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises, or on foreign investments.
- 5) People in authority and representative personages of various circles in Taiwan may take up posts of leadership in national political bodies and participate in running the state.
- 6) When Taiwan's local finance is in difficulty, the central government may subsidize it as is fit for the circumstances.
- 7) For people of all nationalities and public figures of various circles in Taiwan who wish to come and settle on the mainland, it is guaranteed that proper arrangements will be made for them, that there will be no discrimination against them, and that they will have the freedom of entry and exit.
- 8) Industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan are welcome to invest and engage in various economic undertakings on the mainland, and their legal rights, interests and profits are guaranteed.

9) The reunification of the motherland is the responsibility of all Chinese. We sincerely welcome people of all nationalities, public figures of all circles and all mass organisations in Taiwan to make proposals and suggestions regarding affairs of state through various channels and in various ways.

Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of national reunification is a great and glorious mission history has bequeathed on our generation. China's reunification and prosperity is in the vital interest of the Chinese people on all nationalities -- not only those on the mainland, but those in Taiwan as well. It is also in the interest of peace in the Far East and the world.

We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will give full play to their patriotism and work energetically for the early realisation of the great unity of our nation and share the honor of it. We hope that our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad will continue to act in the role of a bridge and contribute their share to the reunification of the motherland.

We hope that the Kuomintang authorities will stick to their one-China position and their opposition to "two Chinas" and that they will put national interests above everything else, forget previous ill will and join hands with us in accomplishing the great cause of national reunification and the great goal of making China prosperous and strong, so as to win glory for our ancestors, bring benefit to our posterity and write a new and glorious page in the history of the Chinese nation.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

SK042234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] China's RENMIN RIBAO on 2 October publishes an editorial headlined: "Let Us Jointly Struggle To Return Taiwan to the Motherland and Accomplish the Reunification Cause." Noting that Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in an interview with XINHUA, elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification, the paper writes:

The nine points Chairman Ye suggested for peaceful reunification conform to the aspirations and basic interests of all nationalities throughout China, including the compatriots in Taiwan. They will get positive support and encouragement from the Chinese nationals, including those residing in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and elsewhere. They will also get the support of people abroad.

Chairman Ye's statement indicates that peacefully reunifying the country is not a makeshift measure, much less a so-called offensive for a united front, but our firm policy.

As materialists, we start from reality. In resolving the question of achieving the nation's reunification by returning Taiwan to the motherland, we considered not only the fundamental interests of the nation and the people but also the status quo in Taiwan.

Noting that he discussed just what would be the status of Taiwan after reunification, the newspaper says: This reflects the interests of the position, interests and future of the Taiwan authorities -- ensuring the interests of the Taiwan authorities and people of various social spectrums after the nation is peacefully reunited.

The paper writes: The motherland's reunification and prosperity are in the fundamental interest of all nationalities on the motherland's continent and all national compatriots in Taiwan. The next step is a one-on-one meeting between the CCP and the Chinese Kuomintang at an early date. The two sides may first send people to meet for a lengthy exchange of views. The CCP has already made suggestions of topics to be fully and candidly discussed by both sides.

The best thing for promoting a mood of detente is to reach an agreement for the people of all nationalities on both sides of the strait to talk to each other, to be reunited with their relatives, to develop trade and to increase mutual understanding.

Calling reunification a sacred mission history has thrust upon us and saying the people are responsible for reunification, the paper writes: We welcome the people of all nationalities, public figures of all circles and all mass organizations in Taiwan to make proposals and suggestions regarding state affairs through various channels and in various ways. We hope our compatriots in Taiwan evince their patriotism and work energetically for the early realization of the great unity of our nation and share in the honor. We hope our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals abroad will continue to act as a bridge and contribute to the motherland's reunification.

Thirty-two years have passed since Taiwan was estranged from the motherland's continent -- a lapse time long enough for a baby to become a man of 32 years, an adolescent to become middle-aged and a middle-aged man to become an old man. The suffering caused by national division should be ended. We pin our hopes on the Taiwan authorities. We hope the Taiwan authorities will honor the people's will, looking far into the future and complying with the trend of the times, put national interest above everything else and join hands with the CCP in achieving the cause of national reunification and the goal of making China prosperous and strong.

#### MATERIALS ON TOGOLESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

##### Pyongyang Rally

SK030600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on October 2 at the February 8 House of Culture in welcome of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the meeting were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Attending the meeting were leading personnel of the party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries in the domains of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and working people in the city. Invited there were Togolese students studying in our country.

Set up on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, and they were flanked by the flags of Korea and Togo.

Hung on the walls were slogans "Warm welcome to His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Togolese peoples!"

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, appeared on the platform amid the playing of welcome music, the cheers of manse (hurrah) and applause burst forth rocking the meeting hall.



Juvenile Corps members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The platform was taken by the party of President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Also on the platform were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong Nam, Chon Mun-sop, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chintae, So Yun-sok, So Kwan-hui and Kim Kyong-yon, and personages concerned and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong.

The mass meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Republic of Togo and our country.

Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, made a welcome speech. After concluding his speech, he presented a silk banner in the name of the Pyongyang mass meeting to His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Inscribed in golden thread in the silk banner were the flags of Korea and Togo and the words "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and Togolese people!"

His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, spoke next at the mass meeting. His speech was warmly welcomed by the attendants of the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema as he returned to his seat after concluding his speech and hugged him. They acknowledged the warm cheers of the crowd.

Togolese guests mounted the stage and sang in chorus the song "Long live the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song?" composed by them to express their warm reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and loudly shouted "Long live Comrade President Kim Il-song" "Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il" "Long live President Eyadema!" "Togo-Korea friendship and cooperation," "Korea advances!" and "Togo advances!"

The mass meeting closed with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the Republic of Togo. The meeting powerfully demonstrated the friendship and solidarity daily developing between the Korean and Togolese peoples.

#### Text of Eyadema's Speech

SK030805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, made a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture on the afternoon of October 2 in his welcome in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected and beloved Mr Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Messrs members of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Messrs members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Messrs ministers, men and women members of the Workers Party of Korea, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, working people of Pyongyang City:

It was seven years ago, in September 1974, that we paid to your beautiful country a visit organised in a grand fashion. Through this visit, we acquainted ourselves with the Korean people and appreciated their efforts and the results achieved by them.



We keep as an unforgettable souvenir the warmest hospitality accorded us by the Korean people on that occasion.

We are once again with you today to celebrate the friendship and fraternity forged between our two peoples: the Korean people and the Togolese people.

In recent years the exchanges of delegations between our two countries have helped the Togolese people know well of the Korean people's struggle, their sufferings, their desires and their spectacular achievements which serve as an example for the Third World countries. The Togolese people appreciate in just value the positive contribution of the Korean people to the just struggle of the oppressed peoples.

The peoples of the Third World, the political leaders and the researchers of international affairs turn their attention towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are coming here to learn and inspire themselves from the experiences of the independent revolution which the Korean people have gained up to this time. Their successes, their prestige and fame in the world eloquently illustrate the axiom that it is not a big country that produces a great man, but, on the contrary, it is a great man that produces a great nation.

In fact, today the whole world admires the leaping progress made in Korea in a brief period and looks up to Korea. This is because a great man has realized the profound aspirations of his people in a brief period of time in their history. He has brought up the sons of the country as motives for the liberation and progress of the people.

To this man, the great and genial comrade, President Kim Il-song we, on behalf of the entire members of our delegation, pay a respectful and merited homage. He founded the immortal *chuche* idea for the welfare of mankind and has put it into practice.

Mr president, Messrs members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee of the party, Members of the Workers Party of Korea, from the remote time of human history, people have always struggled to regroup to defend themselves against nature. The strongest nations have been engaged in conquering the weakest nations. The desire of the strong has driven the people into most atrocious wars and long expeditions. The populations have always struggled against the invaders in order to preserve their genuinely happy life.

The development of the European and Mediterranean countries and the appearance of capitalism, meaning the pillage on other continents and the exploitation of man by man, plunged the oppressed peoples into a great distress instead of liberation.

It is a historical verity that Marx discovered a guiding idea that has served as a basis of struggle and unity of workers for their liberation. It is also a historical verity that under the objective conditions of Russia, Lenin clearly defined the urgent tasks of the working class in the era of monopolistic capitalism. We can conclude that Marxism-Leninism perfectly corresponded to the demands of the era.

Already from the First World War, the conditions developed to correspond with an era characterised by the economic crisis in capitalist countries of the world. The uprising of minorities began to shake all the countries. The Second World War became the starting point of the revolution in all continents -- Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa. The national liberation movement breaks out in dependent countries or colonies. In face of the revolutionary forces of the newly independent countries, the imperialist forces are sustaining setbacks and defeats in all parts, particularly in Asia.

The present era is characterised by the breath of independence sweeping all the continents. This era has been magnificently defined by President Kim Il-song. He said: "The present age can be called an age of independence when the peoples oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of great countries in the past, emerge as masters of the world and shape their destinies independently and creatively."

The revolution spread out to all nations and to all continents. The preceding theories can no longer be proper. By continuing and enriching Marxism-Leninism, President Kim Il-song, a brilliant thinker, has placed man in the centre of world outlook.

Marxism-Leninism bases its philosophy on the principle that "the essential in nature and society is material, and the material factor decides everything." This valuable principle has been completed by discovering that man is the most developed being in the material.

President Kim Il-song said: "The basis of the chuche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them."

As Mr president taught, man is the essential and finally decides everything. Revolutions have always placed man in the centre of their preoccupations. But their principal role has been attributed to social groups or social classes. The chuche idea clarifies in a new light the promoters, the organisers and the beneficiaries of the revolution.

Mr President, your contribution to the cause of the oppressed masses is enormous. Refusing all dogmatism, you proved that theories must be adapted to people and to continents where they are fighting. You have never been oblivious of special problems that may be raised before people in the struggle for their liberation. You have thus contributed to expanding the scope of the application of the theses on emancipation and enabled the oppressed people to organise the combats for liberation with the proper methods that can be largely employed by the masses, so that they may participate in the general struggle.

We declare, confident of victory, that really representative liberation movements are being organised with the application of the chuche idea founded by you and these movements, like us who support their just cause, are gaining every day great victories over the enemy. Departing from classic divisions and convinced that victory is sure only when the revolutionary energy embraces all the people, you have developed the notion of the masses, regarded them as the entire people and decided to take upon your shoulders their destinies. Not neglecting any category, you have assigned to each group a precise yet indispensable mission. You have honoured the peasants and workers, assigning important tasks to the cadres from among the masses.

You have understood and explained that the victory of the revolutionary forces can be assured only by the working class and the peasantry. You have explained that if the victory of the revolution is to be valued, it should be supported by the entire masses and be directed against imperialism and its stooges. This is a new conception of the development of human history.

The fundamental role is played by the popular masses in the revolution and the construction of an independent society -- this explains why in our era revolutions broke out simultaneously in many countries on all the continents and these revolutions have been carried out with success.

A unique role for revolutions on all continents is no longer necessary.

The central position taken by the popular masses clearly explains that the revolution can never be imposed from outside. It should be the work of the masses themselves. For this purpose, the masses should be united and have a wise leader. The masses should receive education on nature which enables them to perform their role and their mission.

The chuche idea on education is clear and this makes every citizen receive a firm basic education and be conscious of the revolutionary tasks put before their nation. This basic education is always carried on and supplemented through regular education which helps everyone have a capacity for carrying out revolutionary tasks. Such idea of education guarantees not only the present but also the future.

Mr President, you are engaged in finding out most effective ways for liberating the oppressed peoples. Your contribution lies in that you gave them a philosophy, method and hope. When people realise independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence, they can be free genuinely.

Mr President, it was for this purpose that you got rid of the danger of division of the revolutionary forces of the working people by materializing the merger of the Communist Party and the New Democratic Party through your energetic efforts. Since it became a mass political party on August 29, 1946, the Workers Party of Korea has been the vanguard detachment of the working masses of Korea, which has struck its roots among the workers, peasants and working intellectuals and other broad segments of masses. Your party became the leading force in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and democracy in Korea and played a decisive role in the democratic national united front.

Since then the Workers Party of Korea has waged many struggles and the Korean people achieved innumerable victories on all fronts.

The Workers Party of Korea can proudly review the great successes registered in the building of socialism in the northern half of Korea over the past 20 years.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on October 10, 1981, was brilliantly adorned with such successes by Marshal Kim Il-song, respected and beloved president of the Korean people and my great comrade and brother.

We congratulate you upon the brilliant achievements in all fields, particularly in the agricultural field.

The Togolese people, the Togolese People's Rally, the party of Togo, the Togolese Government and we ourselves praise the efforts made by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea to provide the Korean people with an independent and better life.

The future of the northern half of Korea is bright, but that of the southern half is not so. This is why the South Korean revolution is an inseparable part of the Korean revolution. Our country and our government support the just struggle of the South Korean people of various strata against the aggressive forces and for political liberty, democratic rights and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The division of Korea and the present situation increase the danger of war and gravely menace peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean question which awaits solution poses an acute international question. Our Togolese people and their party and government recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the solely legitimate state of the Korean nation and employ every possible means to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people for the realisation of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Togolese Government, therefore, supports the new initiatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is aimed to bring earlier the peaceful and complete reunification of the country through a fraternal dialogue and direct contacts of representatives of the North and the South.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea advanced practical ways of solution in order to terminate the division of Korea. The proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea which, makes the best use of the name of the state of Korea which obtained distinction in the long history of your country, reflects the democratic political idea desired by the entire people in the North and the South.

Mr President, Messrs members of the Political Bureau, All the analysis of the international situation give a conclusion that it is very complex and strained. Today the countries, even though they are small, are fighting for an independent life and the improvement of their positions.

The struggle for genuine democracy and the most reasonable division of natural resources is becoming more serious. The super-powers, which are seeking the division of the world, oppose independence, the main trend of our era, through their aggressive acts. They are waging secret feuds to form hostile blocs.

There are several reasons for such developments. The big powers have not changed their nature, and they refuse to accept an established fact that the countries, once colonies, can be liberated and are able to live in independence. The big powers are trying to invade small countries and rob them of their rights in order to free themselves from the economic crisis. Feeling uneasy about their future and security, they are employing every means including violence and war to expand their sphere of influence.

There is no continent nor region which is not influenced by the action monopolizing an economic basis for such policy of hegemony and their development. The present situation earnestly requires all the revolutionary forces to achieve a broad united front and further strengthen the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

Mr President, our two countries belong to the Third World. The consistent efforts of our two parties, which maintain the principle and policy of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, constitute a powerful factor in developing our mutual understanding and cooperation in all fields.

We propose to other Third World countries to display the spirit of such exemplary understanding and cooperation on the road of struggle for national independence and progress.

Our two countries are in the Non-Aligned Movement on the international sphere. Everyone knows that the movement is now undergoing sufferings. The Non-aligned Movement, which was founded 20 years ago, has played an important role in easing the tension between the two blocs and made a contribution to eliminating the danger of war and guaranteeing peace and security in the world.



We think that the Non-Aligned Movement, a powerful political force which is waging an active struggle for peace, the improvement of the old relations and the realisation of new worldwide democratic relations, should be left to discharge its role. Proceeding from its nature, the Non-Aligned Movement is fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of hegemonism. It has become and becomes the only factor in solving the division of the world into two blocs and the contradictions inevitably resulting from it.

Under the present situation the non-aligned countries should strive so that the movement may continue to display its vitality and positively assist the countries which are fighting to win independence. We take this opportunity to highly praise the great contribution to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement made by the joint meeting of the political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by manifesting the stand of the DPRK Government toward the domains on which the non-aligned countries should put stress in their activities to prevent the danger of war, safeguard world peace and security and strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr President, Messrs members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and members of the party Central Committee, entire members of the Workers Party of Korea, after they were liberated from the subjugation by old and new colonialism and imperialism of all forms through fierce struggle, the Korean people have now succeeded in reaching the economic level of big industrial states of the world by organising and developing the economy of their country in the spirit of self-reliance over the past 20 years.

Korea is the homeland of the *chuche* idea; it has now become the center on which the world progressive people focus their attention. Korea is holding aloft the banner of national independence and progress. The flames should be spread even to the southern half of the country to bring about free and peaceful reunification.

In conclusion we express thanks to the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people for having organized our schedule in a fraternal and magnificent way. Your country has every condition to score greater victory in the building of socialist society and accomplishment of the cause of free and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Long live the friendship and fraternal amity between the Korean people and the Togolese people!

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

#### Visit to Tractor Plant

SK030923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) — His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country and his party inspected the Kumsong tractor plant and the Mangyongdae cooperative farm on the morning of October 2. The guests were accompanied by Comrades Pak Song-chol and Ho Tam, and Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and Chon Myong-kyong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Togo.

The Kumsong tractor plant was in a festive mood with the joy at meeting with the goodwill envoy of the Togolese people.



Set up in the compound of the plant were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo. Also seen there were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo!" When His Excellency president and his party arrived at the plant, a crowd of people in the compound warmly welcomed the guests, playing welcome music and raising the cheers of manse (hurrah). At the processing and assembling shop the guests watched with keen interest the processing and assembling of tractor parts by the automatic assembly line.

Then they visited the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. Meanwhile, some of the president's party visited the farm machine exhibition of the Academy of Agricultural Science, the Nihyon pumping station and the Pyongyang maternity hospital.

#### Gymnastics Show

SK030009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country saw the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" performed by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang on the afternoon of October 2 at the Moranbong stadium. Set up in the stadium were decorations bearing words welcoming the guests. Invited to see the performance were His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party and Togolese students studying in our country.

Watching the performance together with the guests were Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Kyong-yon, and Kim Man-kum, Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong and working people in the city. When His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party appeared on the reviewing platform amid the playing of welcome music, the entire spectators and the performers of the gymnastic display warmly welcomed them with applause.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, appeared on the background. Inscribed there were words "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Togolese peoples!" and a rainbow symbolizing the friendly relations forged between the Korean and Togolese peoples in the common struggle for the building of a new life under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence and flags of the two countries.

Then the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" was performed. The performers described on a big epic canvas of sports art the proud history of our people who have brought about the heyday of national prosperity in this land by splendidly applying the chuche idea, holding aloft the banner of independence under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" was warmly acclaimed by the spectators for its high ideological and artistic value and sports technique.

## Acrobatic Performance

SK030900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country appreciated an acrobatic show at the Pyongyang circus on the evening of October 2.

Invited to see the acrobatic show were His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party, and Togolese students studying in our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Togo Chon Myong-kyong and working people in the city.

When his excellency president and his party appeared in the box the spectators enthusiastically welcomed the guests with applause. The performance was highly acclaimed by the guests and spectators.

## Kim Il-song-Eyadema Talks

SK031655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1605 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on October 3 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, Chairman-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

## Dinner for Eyadema

SK031701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 3 arranged a dinner for His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

Invited to the dinner were His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party. On hand were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ky and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong.

The dinner proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

## Economic, Technical Accord

SK042215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was signed in Pyongyang on October 4.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, authorized by the DPRK Government, and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyio, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, authorized by the Togolese Government.

## Friendship Treaty Signed

SK050455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was signed in Pyongyang on October 4.

The signing ceremony was attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

Present at the ceremony on our side were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Hwang Chang-yop and So Kwan-hui, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Togo Chon Myong-Kyong.

Present on the opposite side were Ayite Gashin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the Togolese People's Rally; Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of public works, mines and energy and hydraulic resources; Massa Dagadzi, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister-delegate at the Presidency in charge of relations with the parliament; Essohanam Pere, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and parliamentarian; Amakoe Apedo-Amah, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the National Assembly; Hodabalo Bodjona, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of public health; Kwassivi Kpetigo, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of industry and state companies; Koffi Walla, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of commerce and transport; Koffi Sama, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of youth, sports and culture; Ouro Bangana Chatikpi, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of rural arrangement; and Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the Togolese People's Rally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo.

## Text of Treaty

SK050507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- Follows the full treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo, which was signed in Pyongyang on October 4:

## Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the DPRK and Republic of Togo

Hoping to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, desiring to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all the countries of the new-emerging forces including the nonaligned countries and believing that it is their duty to make a contribution to the building of a more fair new world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and reached the following agreement:

## Article 1

The following principles shall be the basis of the bilateral relations between the two countries:

1. Self-Determination of people.
2. Respect for equality and mutual benefit in the interchange between the two sides.
3. Right of each country to exploit its natural resources.
4. Respect for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations.
5. Non-interference in the internal affairs of each country.
6. Settlement of disputes not by recourse to strength but by peaceful negotiations.

## Article 2

The high authorities of the contracting parties shall strive to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two sides decided to expand exchange in all comains -- industry, agriculture, sciences, technology, culture, art, sports and public health. The two sides shall share experiences in the afore-said domains.

## Article 3

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon developing trade between the two countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

## Article 4

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon bending every effort possible to make a contribution to establishing a new fair international economic order.

## Article 5

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon taking more peaceful initiatives everywhere cooperation is desired and making a contribution to the settlement of differences in a peaceful way. The two sides consider that peace is a very precious factor in guaranteeing stability necessary for economic development.

## Article 6

The Republic of Togo supports the struggle of the Korean people and the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Republic of Togo shall help toward taking more diplomatic initiatives beneficial to this cause in the political sphere.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall support the peaceful and independent policy of the Republic of Togo.

## Article 7

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo, as member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, agreed upon striving to expand and develop the movement jointly with other countries.

## Article 8

The high authorities of the contracting parties shall continue to express support to the struggle waged by the peoples in bondage against colonialism and racism in order to win independence and freedom, social justice and equality.



## Article 9

The high authorities of the contracting parties agreed upon holding regular consultation over matters of common concern.

## Article 10

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of signing. The present treaty shall remain in force until one of the contracting parties proposes its abrogation three months in advance.

Pyongyang, October 4, 1981

Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder, Togolese People's Rally, president, Republic of Togo

Kim Il-song Sendoff

SK050434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, left Pyongyang by special plane on October 4, successfully concluding his state visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport to see off His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The airport was pervaded with an atmosphere of farewell to the friendship mission of the Togolese people. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo. Also seen there were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo."

A crowd of women danced the fans dance, beautifully decorating the compound of the airport. Cheers of hurrah burst forth when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the airport in company with His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema. They were followed by the party of his excellency president.

Present at the airport were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Kim Kyong-yon, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Togo Chon Myong-kyong.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and Togolese students studying in Korea were also present.

A farewell function for His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema took place.

After the band struck up the national anthems of our country and the Republic of Togo, His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of three services of the Korean People's Army.

Juvenile Corps members presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and hugged him.

His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in Korea and got on the plane, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd.

The plane took off at 10 am.

Eyadema's Message to Kim

SK050402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, leaving our country.

The message dated October 4 reads: Your Excellency president, my dear comrade: Leaving here upon the conclusion of my state visit to your great and beautiful country, I express once again heartfelt gratitude to you for so cordial, friendly and warm hospitality accorded by the Korean people and the very special care shown by you and the citizens of Pyongyang and Hamhung, your party and your government to me and my delegation.

From 1974 when I visited your country, I have been deeply moved by the successes made by the brave and courageous Korean people under your wise leadership on the road of the building of a new society and progress. The results registered by your country in all spheres win our admiration.

Congratulating you on this, I heartily wish you greater victory at the head of your people closely united as one around you.

In my official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I sought the aim of consolidating the excellent relations of friendship existing so happily between our two countries, increasing cooperation between the two peoples and strengthening the unity of Africa, Asia and the Nonaligned Movement.

Considering that this noble intention has, no doubt, been accomplished, I note with joy the unanimity of views we reached on all problems discussed at the talks.

Most heartily wishing once again you good health and your people happiness and prosperity, I express lofty regards and invariable friendship to Your Excellency president, my dear comrade.

INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS AT UN LAUED

BK030939 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Oct (SPK) -- The seven principles put forward during the 36th session of the UN General Assembly by Lao Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut constitute further proof of the good will of the three peoples of Indochina in achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia through a logical and reasonable solution.

At present, as everybody knows, a permanent tension in Southeast Asia threatens the peace and stability of the region. This stems from the expansionist policy of the Chinese war-mongers who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, seek by all means to pit the countries in the region against each other, particularly the Indochinese countries against the ASEAN countries, and to arouse Thailand's hostility against Kampuchea. The problems of Southeast Asia should be discussed and settled by the two groups of countries -- those of Indochina and of ASEAN -- on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect, without the imposition of one party's will on the other and without foreign interference. But China and the United States always seek to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

Various diplomatic activities prior to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, such as the international conference on Kampuchea in New York and the meeting of the reactionary Khmers in Singapore sponsored by the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists, are all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries in the region and to impose the will of one party on another. The affairs of each Indochinese and ASEAN country should be settled by its own people. No country has the right to get involved, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly. This principle corresponds with international practices.

The proposals put forward by the Indochinese countries during the biannual conferences of their foreign ministers held successively in Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City since January 1980 are based on this principle and reflect the will of these three countries to improve their relations with the ASEAN countries and to consolidate peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. In the declaration of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1981, these three countries once again held out their hands to ASEAN by proposing a regional conference between them to discuss problems of common interest in order to ensure peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region.

The principles stated by Phoun Sipaseut, Lao deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, at the current session of the UN General Assembly conform with the present reality in Southeast Asia and with the aspirations of all peoples. They are aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people adhere to these principles.

No one can deny this truth: The situation in Kampuchea is improving with each passing day. The position and the good will of the Kampuchean people, and the Indochinese peoples in general, with regard to the settlement of disputes relating to the region, enjoy the growing support of the progressive peoples in the world. Truth and reason belong to the revolutionary and progressive peoples.

LE COURIER DU VIETNAM INTERVIEWS HEALTH MINISTER

BK031404 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1442 GMT on 1 October transmits a 2,000-word interview granted to LE COURIER DU VIETNAM's deputy editor Vu Can by the PRK's Minister of Health Yit Kim Seng in which the latter stresses that no reports have been received about the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops in any part of the country.

He says: "Our hospitals have never had to take care of any case involving intoxication by chemical weapons although we have competent experts to detect the victims."

After talking about the destruction of the network of hospitals and dispensaries by the Khmer Rouge, the minister deals with the efforts made by the KNUFNS and KPRC to restore the public health sector following liberation.

Yit Kim Seng notes that "the Pol Pot and Son Sann bases are in Thai territory and not in Kampuchean territory, where the most the remnants of the Pol Pot army can do is establish lairs of brigands rather than centers of resistance. Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk, far from forming a troika -- as their Beijing and Washington bosses wish to see -- continue to compete with each other for the prestige and interests of the clique. What kind of resistance can this be, as it is presumed to be led by forces which are tearing at each other's throats? Washington, Beijing and Bangkok have only spread a smokescreen by slanderously accusing the Vietnamese troops of having used chemical weapons."

He then thanks Vietnam, other socialist countries and India, as well as UNICEF, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the International Committee of the Red Cross for their material and technical aid to Kampuchea in the restoration and development of its health service, and expresses hope for greater assistance from and cooperation with friendly countries.

#### ARMY PROGRAM EXTENDS BROADCASTING HOURS

BK291311 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] In response to the need arising from our efforts to build up propaganda within the KPRAF, and at the request of listeners among our army men, the editorial office of the Voice of the Revolutionary Army program is pleased to announce that as of 1 October the Voice of the Revolutionary Army program will also be broadcast on Mondays. In other words, there will be programs throughout the week from 1900 to 1930 [1200 to 1230 GMT] every night.

It is stressed that in the Thursday program there will be a weekly news roundup on current events intended for our listeners among the combatants of the revolutionary army. A musical program will be broadcast on Sundays. Our listeners are hereby informed and invited to tune in to these programs.

The editorial office of the Voice of the Revolutionary Army program firmly hopes that these programs will be welcomed by its friends and comrades, and is ready to accept all constructive criticisms from them.

#### DK'S IENG SARY ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK041428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, delivered his speech on 29 September before the 26th UN General Assembly's general debate session. The Kampuchean question arising from Vietnamese aggression is included this year, for the third time, on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session. This prompted the General Assembly to pay special attention to Ieng Sary's speech. This attention to Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary's speech was also prompted by the fact that it was made by a representative of Democratic Kampuchea who had come from the battlefield and who spoke on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the people and national army cadres and combatants who are fighting against hardships and making great sacrifices in the struggle to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and safeguard their own nation.

In his speech Ieng Sary denounced the Hanoi authorities' diplomatic maneuvers to drive Democratic Kampuchea's leading apparatus from the international arena.

He stated: Hanoi hopes that, allowed to realize its objective of eliminating Democratic Kampuchea's leading apparatus, there would be a deal which might ensure the success of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and the continuation of its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

Dealing with the Democratic Kampuchean Government's efforts to achieve a union of national forces to wage a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, Ieng Sary said: The Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the tripartite ad hoc committee has received the necessary instructions to study the principles and form of the coalition government. It has been encouraged to make every effort to set up this coalition government without delay.

Ieng Sary stressed: The task of the tripartite committee is difficult and complex. This ad hoc committee undeniably needs a favorable atmosphere to facilitate mutual understanding and to realize its goals quickly.

In his speech, Ieng Sary dealt with the following topics:

- I. The international situation;
- II. The situation of the struggle for national salvation of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government;
- III. The Hanoi authorities' crimes against the Kampuchean people;
- IV. The maneuvers of the Hanoi authorities;
- V. The efforts of Democratic Kampuchea to rally national forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors; and
- VI. The solution of the Kampuchean question.

Excerpts of this speech are as follows:

I. The international situation:

After recalling the Asian, African, European and American peoples' struggle and the Democratic Kampuchean Government's support for the DPRK Government's effort to reunify Korea and for the struggles of the Afghan, Arab, Palestinian, Namibian and Azanian peoples, Ieng Sary stated: The causes of the increasingly gloomy international situation are many and complex. The main cause, however, is the continuation of the acts of aggression by the international as well as regional expansionists throughout the world. After Kampuchea and Afghanistan were successively invaded and occupied within a 1-year period under the same circumstances and by the same bloc, a phenomenon of gigantic scope has glaringly, savagely and cynically taken place before the international community: the emergence of neocolonialism and international expansionism of a global as well as regional nature. For the time being, this occurrence has become a major danger to the independence of the peoples of all countries and to world peace and security. This new force of domination and oppression raises a hue and cry about the anti-imperialist struggle, but in reality it is practicing acts of expansion and aggression itself. It ballyhoos support for and assistance to national liberation struggles and loudly clamors that nothing is worthier than independence, but in reality it is most cynically destroying the independence recently achieved by the peoples and countries at the cost of much flesh and blood. It keeps talking about the need to respect the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, but in reality it is blatantly violating and committing aggression against neighboring countries under such labels as international solidarity, special friendship or fraternal assistance.

In the history of mankind, it is rare to see such a big discrepancy between words and actions, between a stated ideal and a concrete desire to dominate other peoples. In the international annals of crimes against the independence and freedom of the peoples, there has never before been such a recourse to the use of such ugly demagoguery in service of regional and global expansionist strategies as there is now.

Ieng Sary went on to say: Well aware of this international situation, the world community has expressed a resolute determination to oppose the growing danger from the expansionists.



The world community has brought greater pressure to bear on the aggressors in order to force them to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, so as to allow the peoples of these countries to freely exercise their own sacred right to self-determination.

II. The situation of the struggle for national salvation of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean government:

Dealing with the situation of the struggle for national salvation waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government, Ieng Sary said: On the battlefield this struggle is developing vigorously. Despite their numerical and materiel superiority, the Vietnamese are suffering increasingly serious losses. The Khmerization of the war by the Vietnamese has failed totally. The troops currently engaged in combat on the battlefield are all Vietnamese troops. The positive result on the battlefield is that the Vietnamese are losing the initiative everywhere and are falling back onto the defensive. There is no possibility of their stamping out Democratic Kampuchea through the use of arms.

These victories of Democratic Kampuchea on the battlefield would not have been possible without the active participation of the people in the war for national salvation. Without the concrete participation of the people throughout the country in helping us with food supplies, pointing out directions to us, providing us with hiding places and information on the enemy, providing us with transport facilities and sending their children to serve in our ranks, the numerically inferior and poorly armed national army of Democratic Kampuchea would not have been able to engage in battles and would have been pushed into a quagmire by the more than 250,000 combat-seasoned aggressor foreign troops armed with sophisticated weapons.

The active participation of the people alongside the Democratic Kampuchean Army in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors constitutes glaring proof of Vietnam's slanderous propaganda that the government of Democratic Kampuchea enjoys no popular support. This participation of the people in the anti-Vietnamese struggle also clearly affirms the correctness of Democratic Kampuchea's new strategic political line and the PDFGNUM's political program. This political line and political program is thoroughly observed and implemented by all cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the PDFGNUM and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea, and it receives the support of the people. For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean Government is truly strong.

In the zone under the control of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, which is ceaselessly expanding and where security is increasingly strengthened, the people's villages have been gradually rebuilt and the administrative and political organizations have been set up on the basis of the democratic rights as stipulated in the political program of the front. In order to restore new life from the ash heaps created by the genocidal war currently being waged in a savage and ferocious manner by the Vietnamese, we will have to undertake a very long journey. However, in all the villages which are being rebuilt the daily activities in various fields -- education, culture and handicrafts -- have already resumed.

III. The Hanoi authorities' crimes against the Kampuchean people:

Ieng Sary denounced the Hanoi authorities' crimes against the Kampuchean people by pointing out that because they cannot dominate and seize Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors are intensifying their atrocities and escalating their genocidal war against the Kampuchean people. More than 2.5 million Kampucheans have perished at the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors using arms, toxic chemical weapons and famine. In their mopping-up operations, the Vietnamese aggressors continue to pursue a scorched-earth policy.

In the zone under their temporary control, the Vietnamese aggressors have detained the people in strategic hamlets and put a ban on free movement, prohibiting the people even from foraging for food in the forest. They rob the people of their rice and loot and divert international humanitarian aid to feed their troops. They systematically create famine and use this famine as a genocidal weapon in their attempt to massacre the Kampuchean people to the last man in order to snuff out resistance against them. At the same time, the Hanoi expansionists have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons. Presently, they even dare to use these weapons in areas close to townships and in the regions adjacent to the Thai border.

Two weeks ago, on 14 September 1981, the aggressor Vietnamese troops fired several poisonous gas canisters into Ta Kong village, 10 km from Sisophon town, Battambang Province, killing or seriously incapacitating 55 inhabitants. This extremely ferocious and savage crime is now exposed before the world community, which is indignantly condemning the Vietnamese far and wide. The toxicity of the chemicals noted in the 14 September memorandum of the U.S. permanent representative -- UN Document No A36/509 -- is the same as that of the chemicals noted in the memorandum of the Democratic Kampuchean Government's Health Ministry dated 10 April 1981 -- UN Document No A36/254.

These crimes of the Vietnamese have caused suffering and painful death for the Kampuchean people. The objective of the Hanoi expansionists in massacring the Kampuchean people in such a ferocious and savage manner is to place Kampuchea under Vietnam's domination under the label of an Indochina federation, which also includes Laos.

#### IV. The maneuvers of the Hanoi authorities:

Ieng Sary stated: With the defeat of their blitzkrieg due to their failure to smash the leading apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea, the Hanoi expansionists are presently at a stage where they cannot win through military means. In order to realize their fundamental objective -- to smash Democratic Kampuchea -- the Hanoi expansionists are struggling to strike at the legitimacy of the Democratic Kampuchean state in an attempt to strike the leading apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea from the international arena, for they hope that after disposing of the leading apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea they will be able to eliminate all the Democratic Kampuchean forces through military means.

In fact, even before they committed aggression against Kampuchea on 25 December 1978, the Vietnamese had attempted on many occasions to assassinate Democratic Kampuchean leaders, to stage coups d'etat against them and to create instability in Kampuchea to dispose of this leading apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea, for they have known all along that this leading apparatus is resolutely patriotic and determined to wage a stiff resistance to protect Kampuchea and preserve it as an independent nation. In order to achieve this cause, the Democratic Kampuchean leaders have firmly opposed the Vietnamese attempts to swallow Kampuchea and annex it into an Indochina federation.

Presently, because they have found themselves at an impasse in their aggression, the Hanoi authorities have staged many farces and launched many maneuvers in an attempt to dispose of the Democratic Kampuchean leading apparatus through diplomatic means. They hope that should they be allowed to realize this objective, there would be a deal which might ensure the success of their aggression in Kampuchea and the continuation of their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. In order to achieve this end, the Hanoi authorities have stepped up slanderous propaganda attacks against Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to force the international community to accept the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh installed by the Vietnamese through the use of their aggressor troops, by presenting as a pretext the fallacious election farce and the so-called constitution. However, Vietnam can fool no one.

The international conference on Kampuchea clearly stressed that as long as foreign troops have not been completely withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will never be able to express their will within the framework of any free election. Therefore, despite the utmost efforts by the Hanoi expansionists, they can in no way transform the nature of the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh. The present Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh is none other than a shadow of the aggressor Vietnamese troops. Therefore, if the aggressor Vietnamese troops immediately pull out of Kampuchea, this administration of the Vietnamese aggressors will also immediately collapse. The Kampuchean people know very well the features of the Vietnamese agents in Phnom Penh, who were installed at the points of Vietnamese bayonets after they had been fed and indoctrinated by the Vietnamese since 1954 as part of the implementation of their Indochina federation strategy.

Parallel with the unsuccessful attempt to legitimize their aggression, the Hanoi authorities have made every effort to split the ranks of ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries which support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government, and have continued to conduct threadbare maneuvers in order to bury the Kampuchean people through their proposal on the so-called regional conference. At the same time, they have raised a hue and cry about the so-called threat from China. They persistently continue to resort to the odious thief-crying-stop-thief strategem in an attempt to cover up their genocidal acts against the Kampuchean nation and people.

The Hanoi expansionists believe that the patience of peace- and justice-loving governments which refuse to surrender to their threat and to be lulled by their slanderous propaganda and all their promises is limited. Therefore, when these governments become fed up, the Vietnamese will be able to force the international community to accept their aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli and will be able to avoid implementing the correct resolutions of the United Nations and the final declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea regarding the settlement of the Kampuchean question, the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's right to decide their own destiny. The Hanoi leaders pretend to want negotiations. Presently, they noisily state that they support the 1971 Kuala Lumpur declaration regarding the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia -- a declaration which they have repeatedly attacked and firmly opposed in the past, particularly at the nonaligned summit in Colombo in 1976. Who can believe these persons who as recently as yesterday proclaimed themselves to be the vanguard of socialism in Southeast Asia and who regarded ASEAN countries as puppets of U.S. imperialism? Who can believe these persons who arrogantly violated the 1954 Geneva agreement, the 1962 agreement on Laos, the 1967 promise in which they solemnly declared to respect Kampuchea's frontier and sovereignty and the 1973 Paris agreement?

Speaking of the failure of the Hanoi authorities' maneuvers, Ieng Sary said: The slanderous propaganda and deceitful maneuvers of the Hanoi aggressors will certainly not be able to divert the attention of the international community from the danger and threat of Vietnam vis-a-vis the region and the world, for the regional expansionist strategy of Vietnam is in complete harmony with the global expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union.

Presently, if this danger and threat has not reached a very serious stage, it is because the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM are carrying on the struggle with great determination to throw the Vietnamese aggressors into an inextricable predicament in Kampuchea as well as in Vietnam, and in the international arena. Therefore, the Kampuchean people's struggle is indeed a struggle for national salvation, but in reality this struggle is also a contribution to the maintenance of peace, stability and security in the region and the world.



Should this struggle be allowed to fizzle out one day, it is obvious that the Hanoi Vietnamese would have a chance to strengthen their country. They would take a breather to reorganize their forces and would carry on with their aggressive and expansionist ambitions, which they are currently covering up because they are experiencing difficulty. At such a time, the balance of forces in the region and the world would undergo great changes. Therefore, nothing would stop this powerful Vietnam with the backing of an expansionist superpower from sticking its paws into the other long-coveted regions of Southeast Asia.

However, the diplomatic endeavors of the Hanoi expansionists to achieve what they could not win on the battlefield clearly demonstrate their weakness. Vietnam is at a serious impasse. A glaring fact that Vietnam cannot conceal is that its military adventure in Kampuchea is causing heavy losses to Vietnam every day -- in terms of manpower as well as in the economic and financial fields.

Presently, it is public knowledge that Vietnam is experiencing difficulty in the political as well as economic sectors. Vietnam cannot redress this desperate situation, despite the tremendous amount of aid from the Soviet Union, so long as it continues to stubbornly implement its aggressive, expansionist and annexationist ambitions in Kampuchea and the rest of Southeast Asia.

V. The efforts by Democratic Kampuchea to rally national forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors:

Speaking about the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDFGNUM to rally national forces against the Vietnamese aggressors, Ieng Sary pointed out: Our struggle is not one for any ideological cause. It is a struggle for the survival of our nation and people. The task entrusted to us by history is very heavy. In order to achieve victory in this arduous and complex struggle full of sacrifices against a ferocious enemy bent on destroying our nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDFGNUM have clearly stated that we sincerely wish to see all national forces take part in the struggle and share the responsibility.

Since 1979 the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM have made relentless efforts to mobilize all national forces, regardless of their past or their political views and tendencies, in order to join in the multifaceted struggle against the common enemy.

With their lofty patriotism and sincere wish to see all the national forces unite, and by upholding the interest of safeguarding Kampuchea above all else, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM are ready to allow all the national forces to take part in leading the state affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, despite the fact that they are the legal and legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean state and the sole leading force which, during the past 3 years, has effectively and victoriously led the Kampuchean people and national army in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus forcing them into a deep stalemate on the Kampuchean battlefield. It was in this spirit that the Democratic Kampuchean Government signed the tripartite statement in Singapore on 4 September 1981. This statement stressed the will of various national forces to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to carry on the multifaceted struggle for the liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors. The future coalition government of the three parties will be a continuation of the present Democratic Kampuchean Government and will constitute the state of Democratic Kampuchea. The goal of this coalition government is to strengthen the forces for fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors, promote closer cooperation in all forms of struggle -- military, political and diplomatic -- which have succeeded thus far and mobilize more international support and aid for the cause of our just struggle.



Obviously the Vietnamese aggressors will make more vigorous efforts to hinder the formation of this national union and to subvert it if it is formed. For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean Government cannot accept and will not do anything which might weaken the current struggle, hinder its development or create any loophole which might benefit the maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy. We have profound aspirations for the early formation of this coalition government. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea on the tripartite ad hoc committee for studying the principles and forms of the coalition government has received the necessary instructions to make every effort in order to realize this goal. The task of the tripartite committee is complex. This ad hoc committee needs a favorable atmosphere to facilitate mutual understanding and to realize its goal quickly. The strong and everlasting coalition of all national forces that we are relentlessly striving to achieve is not only an immediate need. Such a coalition also represents the best guarantee for the survival of Kampuchea as an independent and sovereign nation whose culture and civilization has existed for thousands of years. Having lived for many years near a country whose greedy and truculent ambition is to swallow up other countries, just as the SRV has now become an agent in Southeast Asia of the global expansionists, the Kampuchean people from all walks of life have no alternative but to unite with each other willingly and sincerely, regardless of their groups or political tendencies. Only by uniting with each other in such a way after the liberation can we defend and rebuild our country and prevent Kampuchea from facing the same ill fate as Kampuchea Kraom -- a fertile territory of 65,000 square km on the Mekong delta -- which has been swallowed up by Vietnam. In order to realize this goal, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUMK will strictly and sincerely respect and abide by their present political program and the five-point draft minimum political program publicized on 30 June 1981. This five-point draft minimum political program stated: After all the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, a universal, free, secret and direct election will be held under the thorough and full supervision of the United Nations and with no pressure from any armed forces or other forces. As a result of this election, a National Assembly will be established. This National Assembly will draft a constitution fixing the political system of Kampuchea as a parliamentary system and will not build socialism or communism. Kampuchea will remain an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country and will permit absolutely no foreign military bases to exist on its territory. The National Assembly will elect a national government which will set up a national army to defend the country.

Therefore, Kampuchea will have a free parliamentary system with due respect for human rights in accordance with the international agreement signed by Democratic Kampuchea on 17 October 1980.

#### VI. The solution of the Kampuchean question:

Ieng Sary spoke on the Democratic Kampuchean Government's views and stand on the just solution to the Kampuchean question as follows: More than anyone else, the Kampuchean people wish to quickly end the great misery caused by this war of aggression. But, at the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors, the Kampuchean people have been compelled to endure all kinds of misery and hardships, make sacrifices and carry on the current struggle. The Vietnamese aggressors always opt for the use of force. For them, negotiations are only a part of their tricks and deceptive maneuvers. Past experiences and lessons show that submission to the demands of the Hanoi authorities cannot change their strategic goal. On the contrary, it will only encourage the Hanoi authorities to continue to implement their expansionist strategy. Only by jointly pressuring them militarily, politically, economically and diplomatically can they be compelled to return to their senses.

Parallel with the fighting on the battlefield, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has made every effort in the international arena to find ways and measures to quickly end the great misery of the Kampuchean people, in accordance with their profound aspiration to live in peace with national independence, honor and dignity. A just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem is the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Only then can the Kampuchean people exercise their inalienable right to decide their own future without any outside interference and regain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and only then can peace, security and stability be restored in Southeast Asia. This solution is in accordance with UN Resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 and with the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea. The attempt by the Hanoi authorities and their partisans to turn the Kampuchean problem into a regional one is only a trick which can deceive no one. The Kampuchean problem was caused by Vietnam's aggression against a sovereign state which is nonaligned and a member of the United Nations. The invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is similar to what has happened to Afghanistan. It is part of a global strategy for world domination. Thus nothing can change the Kampuchean problem into the problem of decolonization or that of a dependent territory under the care of the United Nations. The international conference on Kampuchea clearly stated the true nature of the Hanoi expansionists' aggression and the international characteristic of the Kampuchean problem.

In the face of the situation in which the international and regional expansionists are moving forward and interpreting detente in accordance with their own views, a just solution to the Kampuchean problem, based on respect for Kampuchea's sovereignty and the UN Charter, will help to open the way for a solution to other outstanding international issues, such as the Afghan problem. At the same time, it will attest to the fact that in the struggle between the aggressive and expansionist forces and the peace-loving forces, nothing can overcome the determination of the peace-loving forces as long as they have a firm will. This just solution to the Kampuchean problem will also contribute to preventing the danger of a third world war.

In conclusion, Ieng Sary, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, again thanked the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries for their active support for our struggle for national salvation. Moreover, he reiterated that Democratic Kampuchea continues to respect the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter. He said: Through their current struggle against the Vietnamese expansionists, our Kampuchean people have not only contributed to the defense of the UN Charter, but they have helped defend the cause of the Nonaligned Movement, of which it is founding member.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AFGHAN STAND

BK021328 Vientiane KPL in English 0941 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Oct (KPL) -- The Lao Foreign Ministry today issued a statement supporting the just and reasonable proposals for a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. The statement runs as follows:

"The Afghan Government has recently issued a statement proposing measures for a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan, by means of negotiation with its neighbouring countries, namely Pakistan and Iran, on the basis of mutual coexistence, non-interference in the internal affairs of each country and non-use of military forces against each other."

The press release further notes: "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has also refuted and resolutely condemned the declaration of the heads of seven Western states formulated in Ottawa which constituted violation of the sovereignty and illegal intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA. Therefore, the Ottawa declaration only represents the dark maneuvers contrary to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists."

Firmly supporting the statement of the Afghan Government, the Lao Foreign Ministry further expressed its condemnation on the undermining schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionary circles aiming to oppose the just cause of the Afghan people.

"The entire Lao people and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are convinced that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal and with the effective support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other world progressive movements, the struggle of the Afghan people for the enhancement of the April revolution gains will undoubtedly be crowned with victory," the statement concludes.

INKONG MAHAVONG MEETS ARMY YOUTH UNION MEMBERS

BK031047 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 September Brig Gen Inkong Mahavong, deputy chief of the LPLA General Political Department and member of the party committee of the department, met and held talks with members of the youth union attached to the army department after they had finished studying documents for members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

During the talks, Brig Gen Inkong Mahavong hailed the spirit of perseverance of the youth to achieve success in studying the documents as expected by the party committee. He emphasized maneuvers of the imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists who are the traditional enemies of the Lao revolution. He said: The Beijing reactionaries are the direct, longtime and most dangerous enemy of the revolution. They are striving to use psychological and economic warfare and create military provocations against Laos.

He said: Generally speaking, the enemies are attacking us from all directions. Such a situation calls on our army and people, particularly all members of the youth union who are the right hands of the party, vanguards of work and contributors of services to the party, to closely unite, maintain high vigilance and combat readiness and serve as models in combat when required by the nation. They should do everything to respond to party requirements in carrying out its strategic tasks and in defending and building the country toward socialism.

Brig Gen Inkong Mahavong pointed out the position, status and role of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union -- an organization assuming a high status and playing a significant role. It has been directly, resolutely and all-sidedly organized, trained and led by the LPRP so that it can accomplish all tasks.

In conclusion, Brig Gen Inkong Mahavong called on all members of the youth union to train and temper themselves in all respects; strive to grasp the standpoint of the working class; strive to study the attitude of labor and frugality and organizational knowledge; maintain vigilance; persist in tempering themselves to possess revolutionary qualifications; live a clean, uncorrupted life; oppose the way of life that lacks a revolutionary nature; tirelessly study political, cultural, technical and technological subjects; and promote good points and correct weak points. Only by so doing can members of the youth union become progressive and leading youth units truly serving as the force of the party.

#### HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

##### Call on Sisomphon Lovansai

BK031028 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Oct (KPL) -- Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, on October 2 received here the visiting delegation of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions led by its deputy-secretary general, Sandor Jakab.

The delegation was accompanied by Bountham (Khounlapviset-akhom), acting president of the Federation of the Lao Trade Unions. Bela Torocsil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Hungarian Embassy to Laos, was also on hand.

On this occasion, the vice-president and the Hungarian trade union deputy-secretary general had exchanged their opinions on the enhancement of friendship relations and special fraternal combative solidarity as well mutual cooperation between Laos and Hungary. The vice-president also wished the Hungarian delegation a fruitful visit. The meeting proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

##### Presentation of Aid

BK031022 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Oct (KPL) -- A hand-over ceremony of 45 tons of aid from the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions to the Federation of Lao Trade Unions was held here on October 2.

Present on this occasion were Sandor Jakab, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, deputy-secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and head of the visiting Hungarian delegation to Laos, and Bountham (Khounlapviset-akhom), acting president of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions. Bela Torocsil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Hungarian Embassy to Laos, was also present.

The aid included five tons of medicines, eight tons of sports and office materials, 1,000 blankets and 32 tons of canned food.

#### SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY 30 SEP

BK021325 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Oct (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on September 30 received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Arab Republic of Egypt Hasan Zaki Abu Salim, who took leave of him after accomplishing the diplomatic mission in Laos.

The meeting, which proceeded in a good atmosphere, was on further development of the friendship relations between Laos and Egypt. Hasan Zaki Abu Salim has been appointed as ambassador to Laos since March 1, 1981.



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE CLOSES 25 SEP

BK281138 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL) -- The second nationwide conference to review agricultural work was closed on September 25 at the Salakham rice pilot station after 8 days of sitting. Among the 43 participating conferees there were members of the central leading committee for agri co-ops, and representatives of agricultural co-operative services from 10 provinces.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Kou Chansina, head of the soil survey and fertilizer department, said that: The launching of agricultural work in the first year of the first 5-year plan has been met with considerably favourable results. In many regions, decisions in solving difficulties have been done efficiently and timely; coordination among different services has been improved. "What is also worthy of remark is that more farmers this year have realized positive effects of intensive agriculture as important means to improve their standard of living."

According to the report, 319 agri co-ops have submitted for advice their intensive agricultural programs, and the estimated target of paddy production this main rice crop [season], if there is no serious obstacle, should reach more than 1 million tons.

Also addressing the occasion was Khamsouk Saignaseng, minister for agriculture, forestry and irrigation. He stressed on the importance of agricultural and forestry work as the main chores of the 8th resolution of the party CC and those of the first 5-year state plan.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PARTY LECTURERS -- Vientiane, 30 Sep (KPL) -- A delegation of the lecturing board of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by the head of the Personnel Department of the Tadzhik Republic Ivan Dedov, on September 29 arrived here to pay an official visit to Laos. During its stay in Laos, the delegation will deliver lectures at various institutions and production bases in Vientiane Province. The lectures will be on the roles and positions of the mass organizations in the USSR. The antisocialist [as received] theory and practice of Marxism will also be stressed by the lecturers. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 30 Sep 81 BK]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, 25 Sep (KPL) -- A delegation of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association led by its secretary, Somsanit Khambai, on September 23, left here for the USSR. Somsanit Khambai, who is also deputy head of the Labour and Wage Committee, is to do field study and exchange lessons on labour and wage issue. It is hoped also that this visit will help to redouble the friendship relations between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0947 GMT 25 Sep 81 BK]

PRESS VIEWS PRIME MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

BK020652 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies -- SIAM RAT and THAI RAT -- carry editorials commenting on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's current visit to the United States.

The 30 September SIAM RAT editorial, entitled "The Prime Minister's Trip Abroad," says: "We believe that the prime minister's trip was planned some time ago because the present situation in the country is not conducive to any trip abroad by the prime minister. The country, under the present government, is still facing many complicated problems. In particular, the government has not yet found any solution to the economic problems to relieve the people's daily hardships."

The editorial continues: "We are not sure that relations between Thailand and United States are more important than the domestic problems which are now confronting the people. Moreover, we do not know if the problems between the two countries are so complicated that the prime minister has to leave the country and people to travel to the United States. Neither do we know how much the prime minister's trip abroad will benefit Thailand."

"In view of the prime minister's itinerary, we hope that the prime minister will have some good news for the country when he returns."

The 1 October THAI RAT editorial, entitled "The Prime Minister's Visit to the United States," quotes Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon as saying that Thailand will receive an \$80-million loan from the United States for the development of its armed forces next year. Citing the statement made recently at the United Nations by the U.S. secretary of state on the U.S. decision to stop giving free aid to developing countries, the paper says: "The Thai side must realize that U.S. assistance for various projects will be reduced and that Thailand must try to be more self-reliant."

The paper says: "It is too early to predict whether or not the prime minister's visit will focus the attention of U.S. leaders on Thailand. However, the Thai delegation must uphold Thailand's dignity as an independent nation. We cannot simply beg for their assistance. We must act with confidence in our country's stability and its position to prove that a small country like Thailand can also survive and progress by itself. During this visit, the prime minister and his party must make it clear that we will not depend excessively on any country."

GANDHI CHARGE OF TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA SCORED

## MATICHON Editorial

BK021405 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Prompt Action"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has summoned the Indian ambassador to Thailand and handed him a note of protest relating to the slanderous charge against Thailand made by Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in an interview during her visit to Indonesia which was published in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of 25 September-1 October.

The Indian prime minister accused Thailand of having soldiers in Kampuchea, which fact necessitates the presence of Vietnamese troops in that country. The five-point protest note of the Foreign Ministry says, in short, that it is unthinkable that such an allegation could be made by a person of the stature of the prime minister of India. It holds that the statement is irresponsible and unfounded. There is not a single Thai soldier in Kampuchea. On the contrary, there are some 200,000 Vietnamese troops in that country. The Heng Samrin clique owes its existence to the Vietnamese occupation forces.

The Foreign Ministry holds that for anyone to have condoned the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese Armed Forces is tantamount to approving colonial subjugation of a sovereign country. This is contrary to the principle of the Nonaligned Movement. Although it is not a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Thailand has never condoned colonialism. The United Nations, the note says, still recognizes the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge, as the rightful representative of the Kampuchean people. Thailand and its ASEAN partners have tirelessly sought a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Many countries, including Vietnam itself, have accepted the principle of troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, with certain conditions. This principle, however, is not supported by India.

There is no use in trying to seek a rationale behind the Indian prime minister's accusation against Thailand. Mrs Indira Gandhi only wants to please the Soviet Union, which supports India and Vietnam, which is its ally. India is behaving contrary to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement of which it is a member. India's attitude reflects its expansionist designs for the occupation of other countries as well. It also shows that India has been blind to the principle of the United Nations to achieve peace for the world.

We strongly support the prompt action taken by our government through the Foreign Ministry in retaliating against the Indian prime minister's slanderous accusation. It will serve to reiterate to the world Thailand's and ASEAN's firm stand on their call for an end to foreign interference in Kampuchea and for the restoration of genuine peace to the region. Thailand and Singapore might be blamed for their role in the current negotiations among the three Kampuchean resistance factions, with the Heng Samrin clique being excluded. Thailand might be blamed for not being neutral, yet Thailand has never aligned itself with any of the factions, nor has it advocated the use of force to settle the Kampuchean problem or instigated any party in a political takeover of Kampuchea with the backing of foreign forces. Thailand's protest to India should also serve to convince UN members of the importance of ASEAN's proposal to discuss settlement of the Kampuchean problem at the current General Assembly session.

#### SIAM RAT Editorial

BK041100 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Gandhi's Words"]

[Text] When Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi of India found that she was free of internal politics, she turned to international politics. Of course, she has the right to do that. However, what she has done in the international political arena apparently affects the interests of Thailand. Thus Thailand has to protest her action, for Thailand has never done anything against India in the past.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, during a recent interview given to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, accused Thailand of having sent its troops to fight in Kampuchea by saying: "If there weren't this interference (in Kampuchea) there would be no need (for the Vietnamese presence).

We do not know whether her remark is true or not. However, the statement issued by the Thai Government says: "Such statements are utterly unfounded and unsubstantiated." We want to ask Mrs Indira Gandhi if she has seen the Thai troops in Kampuchea with her own eyes, or if she simply heard the story from the Vietnamese, and used it later to slander Thailand. It should suffice to prove that Mrs Indira Gandhi is taking the Vietnamese side. Moreover, she is deliberately justifying the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

The statement made by Mrs Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as the prime minister of India, cannot be construed to mean anything other than a bid to flatter and please the Soviet Union, which is supporting the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea in accordance with its scheme to permanently establish its influence in this region. India is paid by the Soviet Union for this.

We do not believe that this action of Mrs Indira Gandhi is approved by the majority of the Indian people. At least the Janata Party must disagree with her. That party used to criticize her excessively intimate association with the Soviet Union.

India has always claimed to be a nonaligned country. Now Mrs Indira Gandhi has tarnished her country's nonaligned spirit by openly siding with countries like Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which disregard international law. It is regrettable that such a statement from the mouth of Mrs Indira Gandhi will inevitably degrade the prestige of India.

#### MILITARY AID TO BE DISCUSSED WITH UK OFFICIAL

BK020330 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] A high-powered British defence delegation, led by Secretary of State for Defence Rt Hon John Nott, will arrive in Bangkok next Monday (Oct 5) to discuss military assistance, training and weapon sales through the international military sales (IMS) with Thailand's top military brass.

"We want to point out to the Thai military leaders that the United Kingdom has a wide range of military equipment and weapons for sale and Thailand does not ["not" published in italics] have to be dependent upon the U.S. all the time," a British Embassy spokesman told the NATION yesterday.

The visit of the high-level British defence team comes at a time when negotiations between the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] and a private British firm in Belfast, Shorts Co, with the help of the British defence attached in Bangkok, have reached a significant point for the purchase of UK-made "Blowpipe" man-portable anti-aircraft guided-missiles designed against low-flying enemy aircraft.

Informed sources said yesterday that the negotiations had reached a point where a group of RTAF officers will fly to Salisbury in England in the next few months for a demonstration by the British Army of the use of the "Blowpipe." The sources said that the RTAF's negotiations with the British firm came after Washington turned down a Thai request for the purchase of its FIM-43A "Redeye" anti-aircraft missile last year.

While the RTAF's proposed sales of the British "Blowpipe" is expected to be one of the topics to be discussed between the high-level British defence team and Thai military leaders, informed sources said that the discussions will cover a comprehensive range, including the British Government's willingness to provide military assistance to Thailand, enhancement of the present military training for Thai officers and possibly the beginning of Thai purchases of British weapons through the IMS, handled by a unit within the British defence Ministry.

British Secretary of State for Defence Nott will be holding talks with Deputy Premier Gen Soem Na Nakhon, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koethphon and Deputy Defence Minister Adm Kawi Singha during his two-day visit to Thailand. He will be granted an audience by Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Wachiralongkon, according to the embassy spokesman.

With the British secretary of state for defence will be a team of senior defence officials, including Director of Military Operations Erik Boorman and other experts on military equipment. They will hold talks with senior Thai military officers in charge of purchasing weapons.

"During the visit of this high-level defence team from the UK, we will be pointing out to the Thai military leaders what we have and can offer in terms of weaponry. We are ready to talk about sales, assistance and all related issues," the British Embassy spokesman said.



USSR REQUESTS CONTINUED PURCHASE OF TRACTORS

BK300331 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy called on Deputy Agricultural Minister Narong Wongwan at the ministry yesterday. The attache asked Thailand to continue buying Soviet tractors and gave assurances that there will be no shortage of tractor spare parts again. In the past Thailand purchased many tractors from the Soviet Union, but stopped the purchase following unavailability of spare parts.

Deputy Agricultural Minister Narong accepted the Soviet request for consideration. He informed the Soviet commercial attache that Thailand is interested in buying certain kinds of fertilizer from the Soviet Union and asked the attache to supply him with details and a quotation of the price for tractors.

IMPORTS OF CHINESE CRUDE OIL TO STOP IN 1982

BK290301 Bangkok POST in English 29 Sep 81 p 21

[Excerpts] The Petroleum Authority of Thailand will next year stop importing 4.38 million barrels of Shengli crude from China due to the substitution of natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand. A ranking PTT official explained that the gulf gas, now on stream, has totally replaced the Shengli crude in fueling power plants of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand [EGAT].

However, PTT will continue next year to buy 730,000 barrels of high-speed diesel oil from the Chinese oil organisation, China National Chemicals Import and Export Corp, the same amount that it bought this year.

'YOUNG TURKS' TO SET UP POLITICAL PARTY

BK010213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] About 60 Young Turks will set up a new political party to contest in the next general elections scheduled in 1983, Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung said yesterday. He said that Col Prachak Sawangchit will be leader of the new party, while former secretary general of the defunct Revolutionary Party Col Manun Rupkhachon will be named the party's secretary general. The new party will be called the "Young Turk Party," he said.

Capt Chaloem was speaking to reporters after he handed in his resignation from the police department "to enter politics in a democratic way." He said that he would run in the byelection in Bangkhunthian-Nongchok constituency in Bangkok under the banner of the "Young Turk Party." The byelection is scheduled for November 29.

Declaring that he would not be demoralized if he loses in the polls, Capt Chaloem said that the party simply fielded him to study the election strategy in preparation for the next general elections. Referring to the dominant influence of the Prachakon Thai Party in the city, the former police official said, "No party could monopolise the public opinion. I might not be elected in the polls, but I will contest again in the general elections," he said. He said that 59 young police and military officers had donated 1,000 baht each to finance his election campaign in Constituency 10 of Bangkok.

When asked as to when the Young Turks would apply for registration of the new party, Capt Chaloem said that they would not do so until they knew the outcome of their request for reinstatement in the army. "However, most of them would still hand in their resignation albeit a reinstatement of them in the army," he said. He added the young military officers are still adopting a wait-and-see attitude to see whether "some senior military officers" would stick to their promise of readmitting them.

Capt Chaloem dismissed as groundless that he quit the government service as a result of the ongoing investigation about his alleged involvement in the April 1-3 coup. "I am entitled to resign, as the probe is only disciplinary, and not in any way criminal," he said.

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES 'TERRORIST' DEFECTIONS

BK281015 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Statement given to the press by Nakhon Phanom Province Governor Somphon Raksathit on the terrorist situation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Somphon] The number of terrorist activities have greatly declined this year. Over 500 communist terrorists have surrendered since the beginning of the year. Both the military and civilian authorities are doing their best in accomplishing their assigned duties, and we have achieved satisfactory results. Those who surrendered gave themselves up, as they better understood the government. They realized that they had been misled. A few days ago 50 ex-terrorists were freed. They were very happy living in the jungle for 20 years. What a pity.

With respect to the people's livelihood, this year we have been lucky. We have had abundant rain, and we have stretches of ricefields this year. We have no flooding problem. At any rate, we are now concerned because of the amount of good crops we expect this year. We are concerned that there may be a surplus. Yet, the government has already set the prices of paddy, and next month we will call for tenders to purchase the paddy. At any rate, we will have to think about the surplus we expect.

[Question] From which area of Nakhon Phanom do the terrorist defectors come?

[Answer] Most of them left from Dong Luang District. Some defected from Don Tan and Kham Chai-i Districts, but not very many. Some were terrorists in other provinces.

[Question] Are they from the hill tribes or are they Thai people?

[Answer] They are all Thai. None are from the hill tribes -- not a Mong, not a Yao. They are Thais living in the villages.

[Question] Are there any students?

[Answer] Most of the defectors in our province are villagers. We do have some student defectors, but not many. Most of the student defectors surrendered to the 2d Army Region in Sakon Nakhon Province.

HANOI PRAISES GANDHI COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

## NHAN DAN 2 Oct Commentary

BK021213 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 2 October commentary on Indian prime minister's correct statement of the situation in Kampuchea]

[Text] The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN on Friday carried a commentary on the Indian prime minister's correct statement of the situation in Kampuchea. The paper said: In a recent interview with the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published in Hong Kong, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressed that there is a Thai intervention in Kampuchea.

During her trip to Indonesia, she also affirmed that the so-called Kampuchean problem was caused by China not the Soviet Union. The Indian prime minister's statement clarified the real cause of the current tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and exposed the culprit who had driven the Kampuchean people into a tragedy and threatened peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Everybody knows that Thai territory is being used by the Beijing leadership as a shelter for the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups to oppose the Kampuchean people. It is common knowledge that Chinese weapons have been imported into Thailand to arm the Khmer reactionaries. Thai troops have many times directly helped these Khmer reactionary groups in their military activities. Moreover, Thai armed forces in the border region on many occasions conducted armed provocations, grossly encroaching on Kampuchean territory both on the land and in the air, systematically violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the people of the Republic of Kampuchea.

Most recently, some ultra rightists among the Thai authorities have chimed in with Beijing and Washington's slander campaign against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for using chemical weapons in the region. Under Beijing and Washington's plan, the Thai authorities together with some bad elements in ASEAN countries have instigated the Khmer reactionary groups to gather around the so-called united front and lobbied the reactionary groups to use Bangkok as a forum and Thai territory as a springboard to sabotage activities against Kampuchea.

The situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border remains tense due to Beijing and Washington's hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, in connivance with the Bangkok rulers. However, neither their insidious maneuvers, nor their slander against Kampuchean and Vietnam can cover up the criminal hands of the Beijing rulers or shirk off the responsibility of the Thai authorities for the current serious situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Indian prime minister's statement conforms to the objective reality. India, a peace and justice-loving country having an important situation in the international arena and a member of the Nonaligned Movement, has resolutely condemned the aggressive and bellicose acts of imperialism and international reaction, and has firmly struggled to safeguard national independence, sovereignty, peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Stemming from this correct stand, the Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has officially recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- a far and clear-sighted decision which has been warmly acclaimed by the nonaligned countries and progressive mankind. Mrs Indira Gandhi's recent statement stems from the correct assessment of the real situation in this region. The Indian Government's correct assessment of the situation on the Indochinese peninsula as well as its strong support for the just cause of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples constitute a great encouragement for the struggle of the three Indochinese countries.

## Thai Reaction to Comment

BK030704 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 81

["Current Affairs" article by Thanh Mai: "Thi Kinh or Thi Mau?" -- from the story of Kuan Yin, the goddess of mercy]

[Text] Some personalities in the Thai ruling circles are writhing in pain like a leech being hit with lime, following Premier Gandhi's remarks that the Thai ruling circles have interfered in Kampuchea. Is it due to these remarks that they are crying in protest and pleading innocent like Kuan Yin Thi Kinh? If innocent as they claim, then why have they allowed the Pol Pot army remnants to be stationed on Thai soil? Why have they sent L-19 planes to fly reconnaissance missions over Kampuchea? And why have they supplied arms and food to the Pol Pot army remnants? Is this the "not guilty" plea of Kuan Yin Thi Kinh or Thai Mau [her accuser]?

The following description may fit them: "Grief-stricken and frustrating as their faces look, but even if they appealed their case to heaven, how could they plead not guilty?"

BEIJING-BANGKOK COLLUSION ON INDOCHINA SCORED

BK031327 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing's and Bangkok's Hostile Acts Against the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Beijing and Bangkok have closely colluded with each other to oppose the three Indochinese countries. While Beijing is stepping up an all-sided war of destruction against Vietnam, some of the Thai authorities are also increasing their acts of sabotage against the Kampuchean people's revival.

SPK reported that in the last days of September Thai artillery on 300 occasions opened fire on Kampuchean territory in support for the Pol Pot remnant troops to infiltrate into Kampuchea. The Thai authorities used H-12 rockets, F-5 jet fighters and nearly 200 war vessels in this armed provocation against Kampuchea.

These brazen acts by some of the Thai authorities are part of the plan mapped out by Beijing with a view to reversing the situation in Kampuchea and weakening the three Indochinese countries. To achieve this objective Beijing has stopped at nothing to draw some reactionaries in the Thai authorities into its orbit and use Thailand as a shock force against the three Indochinese nations. It is regrettable that for their own interests some of the Thai authorities have devotedly served the dark design of the Beijing expansionists. They not only used the Thai border areas as a springboard for Khmer reactionary groups, but also Bangkok capital as a rendezvous for the butchers Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk. They are also trying to set up the so-called Kampuchean coalition government and help Beijing put these henchmen into one group to oppose the Kampuchean revolution.

Thailand has also chimed in with Beijing's and Washington's slanderous allegations so as to distort the pure and loyal relationship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and accuse the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and distort the just stand of the Republic of India on the Kampuchean situation. The Thai authorities increased their military budget while receiving more weapons from the United States. These moves of the Thai authorities only aggravate tension and threaten peace and security in Southeast Asia. They are detrimental to the interests of not only the Thai people, but also the Indochinese and other peoples in the region.



Tailing after the Beijing expansionists, the Thai authorities forget that they are inviting danger upon themselves. The Thai magazine SUWANNAPHUM once revealed that in late December 1977 Beijing organized a meeting between the Pol Pot clique and the Maoist group in Thailand at Samraong District town in Kampuchea to work out a plan to usurp power in Thailand. There they formed a joint force between the Pol Pot clique and the Maoist group in Thailand and mapped out targets to be attacked and occupied in Thailand. After disclosing this news, the magazine posted this question: What would happen to Thailand if Pol Pot and Ieng Sary remained in power? The Thai magazine affirmed that the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has saved Thailand from the claws of the hawk. It is regrettable that some of the Thai authorities have forgotten this fact and ignored the situation which has become more stable in Kampuchea and blindly served the dark (?move) of the Beijing expansionists.

The survival of the Kampuchean people has been marvellous over the past 3 years since the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique. The solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese peoples has been firmly consolidated. This is an undeniable fact.

During the past 3 years with its unswerving stand and good will, the Government of the PRK has many times forwarded fair and reasonable proposals to appropriately solve the outstanding problems concerning the relations between Thailand and Kampuchea. But all these proposals were rejected by the Thai side. The Government the PRK together with the Governments of Vietnam and Laos have made many peace initiatives with a view to promoting the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries, contributing to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

#### INCIDENTS AT PRC BORDER IN LATE SEPTEMBER NOTED

OW021505 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 2 -- In the last five days of September China fired more than 1,500 mortar and cannon shots on villages in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, and Vi Xuyen District, Tuyen Province. The shellings were made by Chinese units illegally stationed on Heights 400, 1800A and 1800B on Vietnamese territory and others massed along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

On September 26 and 27 platoon-sized Chinese forces under artillery cover intruded into Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son. The intruders wantonly fired at population areas and farmers at work, causing losses in lives and property.

At the same time more Chinese scouts and commandos crossed the border for intelligence and psychological warfare in the areas of Pha Long and Bat Sat (Hoang Lien Son) Xin Man, Dong Vav and Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen), Trung Khanh and Quang Hoa (Cao Bang), Van Lang (Lang Son), and particularly Hai Ninh and Binh Lieu (Quang Ninh). The intruders, however, were firmly intercepted. Many of them were wiped out, and dozens of others captured.

#### PRC POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN SEEN AS FAILURE

OW031625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Dao Nguyen commentary: "Futile Attempt by Using Guns and Shells"]

[Text] Not long ago the Zhongnanhai leaders' artillery shells rained on Taiwan's Jinmen Mazu and Penghu islands for some time in their attempt to liberate Taiwan and bring it back to the fold. The formidable shellings, however, failed to cause Taiwan to budge an inch and finally, Beijing's shellings stopped.

While renouncing the use of force against Taiwan, the Beijing leaders nonetheless did not cease to call on Taiwan to return to the motherland. Yet some time after China became a friend of the United States, Mr Deng Xiaoping made an about face on China's stand toward Taiwan. He stated unequivocally that the Taiwan issue could be harmlessly resolved by future Chinese generations a century later. And, to suit China's changing stand, recently the Chinese leaders put forth a nine-point proposal containing generous terms, calling on Taiwanese to coexist, while maintaining a high degree of autonomy, with mainland Chinese people.

On the occasion of China's National Day, 2 October, Messrs Ye Jianying and Hu Yaobang pointedly tried to show Taiwan the beauty of Beijing-style solidarity and peaceful coexistence. In response to Beijing's appeal, however, Taiwan adamantly refused to coexist with mainland China.

National unification is the legitimate and earnest aspiration of any divided nation. However, Beijing's trick of offering a mailed fist under a kid glove after failing to use force shows people that the Beijing expansionist do not have the Chinese people's interests in mind but that they have been forced to do what they have done because they can not do otherwise. Who knows how cunning the Zhongnanhai leaders really are?

#### U.S. PAPER ASSAILS ANTI-VIETNAM COMMENT OF HAIG

OW031531 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 3rd -- The U.S. paper DAILY WORLD recently carried an article by William Pomeroy, its London-based contributor, on questions of national liberation and developing countries. The author criticizes anti-Vietnam slander made by the U.S. Secretary of State and the Singaporean foreign minister. He says: "What should turn the stomachs of people in the U.S. is that Secretary of State Haig could sit approvingly through a speech that mocked the hardships being endured by the Vietnamese when Haig personally was involved in the acts of savage genocide and destruction that reduced Vietnam to its present economy state and presently shares responsibility for a U.S. policy of boycotting Vietnam and of reneging on promised payment of war damages."

William Pomeroy continues: "The Singaporean foreign minister failed to mention that part of the economic difficulty in Vietnam for the past two years was due to an invasion by the Chinese army that deliberately destroyed facilities, industries and agriculture in northern Vietnam or that part of it was due to the worst rains and floods of the century, that destroyed much of the rice crop and thousands of homes, a disaster on which the U.S. and other Western powers have turned their backs."

"The picture of Vietnam painted by the Singapore foreign minister was designed to obstruct the development of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and the ASEAN peoples, to distort Vietnam's socialist development in ASEAN eyes, and to further the U.S. policy of isolating and blockading Vietnam," he says.

After recalling Vietnam's economic achievements over the past five years, William Pomeroy concludes: "Those who try to mock the hardships and sacrifices of the Vietnamese peoples as they pull themselves upward in development will find that, in solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam will become the very bulwark of peace and socialism in S.E. Asia, in spite of the 'hand of friendship by the U.S. and its allies'".

#### REAGAN DECISION ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS SCORED

OW050815 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 5 -- President Reagan's decision to modernize U.S. strategic weapons has exposed his aggressive nature and his intention to continue his adventurous actions, says QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The army paper points out that while cutting the budget for welfare Reagan is pushing up the arms race to increase the danger of war and threaten peace. "His militarist policy," the paper says, "is opposed by public opinion at home and on other continents." QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says Reagan's escalation of sabotage against peace has laid bare the vile slander uttered by U.S. hawks against the Soviet Union. "This, however, cannot strengthen the position of the United States now that the balance of forces in the world has changed so drastically," the paper observes.

"The forces of peace and revolution not only have a great determination but also are strong enough to prevent war and stay the criminal hands of imperialism to defend and maintain peace," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses.

#### XUAN THUY RECEIVES ASIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

OW011517 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 1 Oct -- Vice-President of the Council of State Xuan Thuy this afternoon received foreign delegates to a seminar on the role of Southeast Asian trade unions in national development held recently in Hanoi under the auspices of the liaison office of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia. Vice-President Xuan Thuy expressed the hope for further rapprochement, closer relations and more joint actions between trade union organisations in the interests of the working people.

Xuan Thuy expressed the Vietnamese people's earnest desire to live in peace, independence and freedom, to heal the wounds of war and build a new, happy life. "The Vietnamese people sincerely wish to have relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with their neighbours," Xuan Thuy stressed.

The vice-president also recalled the seven principles governing the peaceful co-existence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries put forth at the current United Nations General Assembly session by Lao Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. He said these new proposals once again showed the three Indochinese countries' sincere desire to settle existing issues in the region and promote the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in the interests of regional peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

#### LE VAN LUONG DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS

OW021559 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 2 (VNA) -- The Hanoi party and administration delegation led by Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, returned here today from a week-long visit to Vientiane. It was welcomed by Deputy Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee Le Quang Dao, Mayor Tran Vy, and Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Board of the VCP Central Committee Phan Dinh Vinh. Lao Charge D'Affaires Siphon Malivarn was present.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY MARKED

OW021535 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 1 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 1 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party on its 40th anniversary.

The message says: "We wish you further success in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its henchmen in Iran, as an active contribution to the Iranian people's struggle for national independence, sovereignty and social progress, and to the common struggle of people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and hegemony. May the friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples further consolidate and develop".

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